



The EUMETSAT Satellite Applications Facility for NWP (NWP SAF)

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JCSDA presentation 17th April 2007



o Background / Mission / People

o Projects:

- AAPP
- RTTOV
- 1D-Var
- Quickscat Data Processor/ SDP
- Monitoring reports
- SSMIS_Preprocessor
- Support to EARS

o Conclusions

- Other SAFs include: ocean & sea ice, climate, ozone and Gas
- NWPSAF delivers software modules for use in DA systems (other SAF's develop products)
- Phases include :
 - 5 year dev phase (1998 - 2003)
 - 3 year initial operational phase (2003 -2006)
 - continuous dev and operations phase (2007 -)
- Management : Steering group
- Software development under quality systems (dedicated QA/QC at local level, review process)
- Visiting scientists (to accelerate the development of deliverables / training 1 day -2 years)

- Satellite Applications Facility for Numerical Weather Prediction (**NWP SAF**)
 - one of 8 SAFs that form part of the distributed ground segment of EUMETSAT
- Led by the **Met Office**, in partnership with **ECMWF**, **KNMI** and **Météo-France**
- 75%-funded by **EUMETSAT**

MISSION

- To improve and support the interface between satellite data/products and European activities in global and regional NWP

The NWP SAF: people



- **Manager:** B.Conway
- **Project Team:**
 - **Met Office:** S.English, R.Saunders, D.Offiler, N.Atkinson, W.Bell, J.Cameron, B.Candy, A.Doherty, M.Forsythe, P.Francis, R.Francis, F.Hilton, S.Keogh, U.O’Keeffe, E.Pavelin, P.Rayer, S.Watkin
 - **ECMWF:** T.McNally, P.Bauer, A.Collard, A.Garcia-Mendez, H.Hersbach, G.Kelly, J.-N.Thépaut, G.Van der Grijn
 - **Météo-France:** P.Brunel, T.Labrot, L.Lavanant, P.Marguinaud, A.Marsouin
 - **KNMI:** A.Stoffelen, A.Verhoef, J.Vogelezang
- **Steering Group:** J.Eyre, L.Sarlo, S.Elliott, J.Onvlee, P.Pylkko, F.Rabier, P.Schluessel, A.Simmons
- **Visiting scientists:** Many!

At present:

- **AAPP** - ATOVS and AVHRR Pre-processing Package
- **RTTOV** - fast radiative transfer model
 - + model-based profile data sets
- **1D-Var** retrieval schemes
- **QDP** - Quikscat Data Processor
- **Monitoring reports**
- **SSMIS pre-processor**

Under development:

- **Updates** to the above
- **SDP** - Scatterometer Data Processor

AAPP

The NWP SAF: AAPP



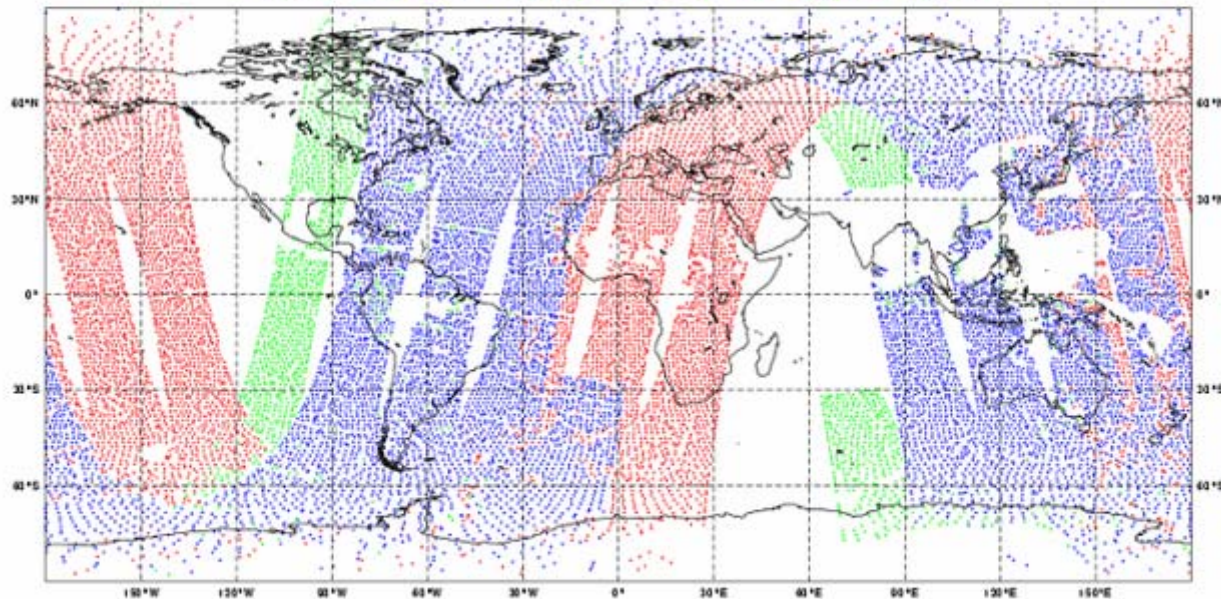
Data Coverage: ATOVS (21/7/2005, 6 UTC, qs06)
Total number of observations assimilated: 16050



5841 NOAA-15 ATOVS, Min: 206, Max: 206, Mean: 206

8532 NOAA-16 ATOVS, Min: 207, Max: 207, Mean: 207

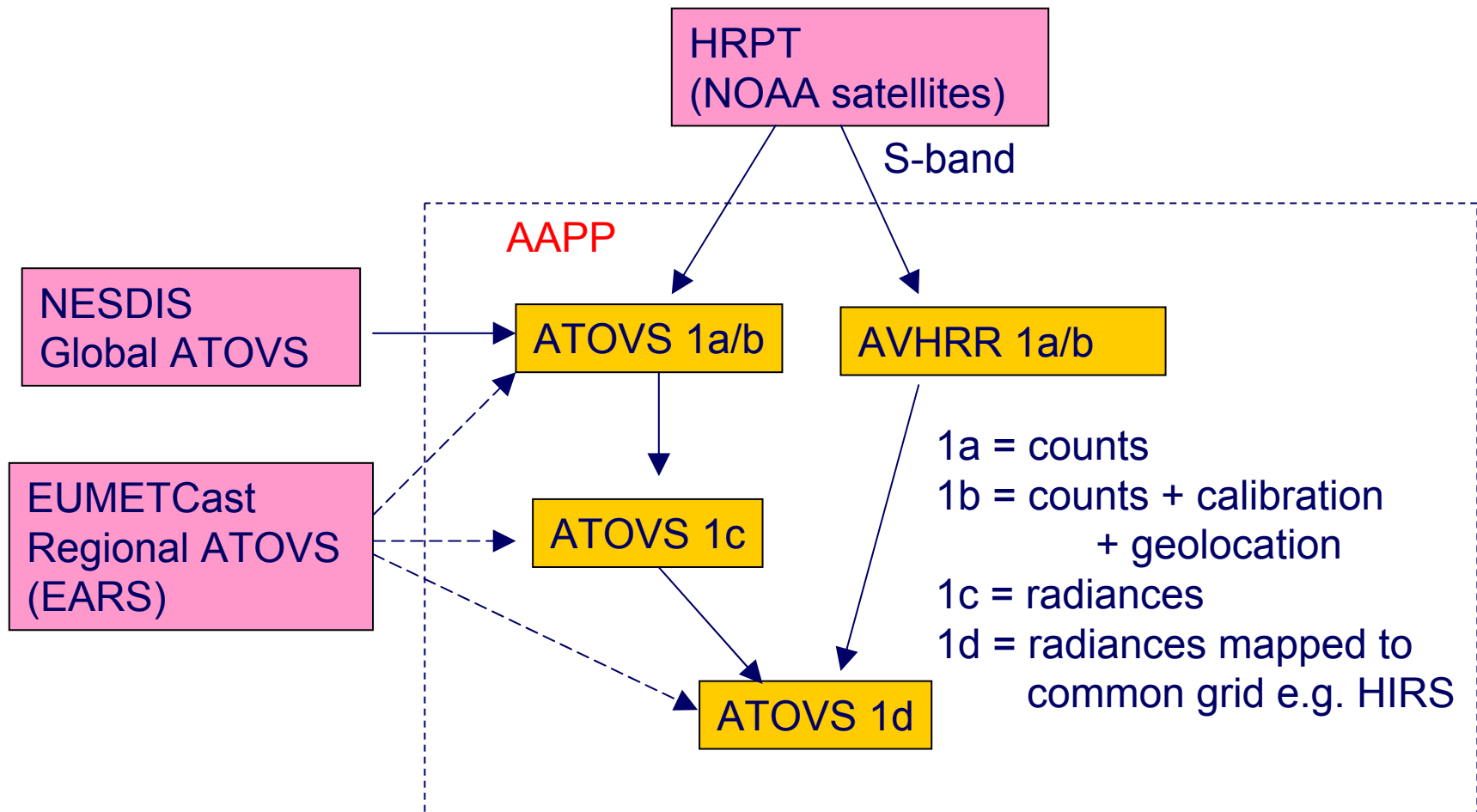
1677 EOS-2 AQUA ATOVS, Min: 784, Max: 784, Mean: 784



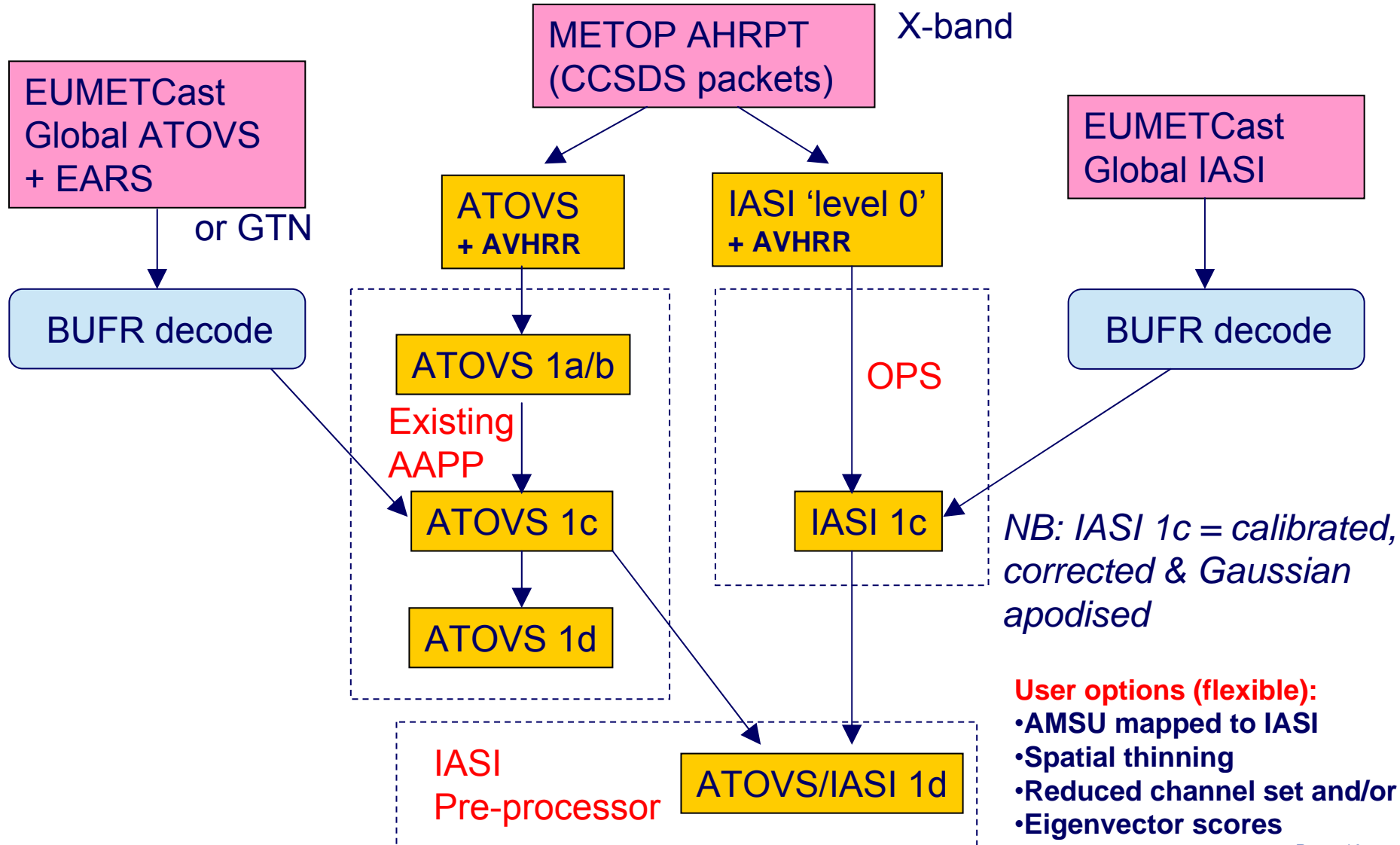
The ATOVS and AVHRR Pre-processing Package

- Performs **INGEST** and **PRE-PROCESSING** of ATOVS and AVHRR data
 - **ATOVS** = AMSU-A + HIRS + AMSU-B/MHS
- **INGEST**
 - Decommuration
 - Navigation
 - Calibration
- **PRE-PROCESSING**
 - Precipitation and cloud detection for microwave instruments
 - Mapping to common grid (e.g. HIRS fields of view)
 - Cloud analysis on AVHRR pixels within each HIRS fov

AAPP versions 1 to 5



AAPP version 6 – including METOP



RTTOV

RTTOV - a fast radiative transfer model

- It is used by NWP centres for several applications (e.g. radiance assimilation, data monitoring, simulated imagery)
- The NWP SAF maintains and distributes recent versions of RTTOV (currently versions 7 & 8)
- The latest version, RTTOV v8, was released in November 2004
- The next version, RTTOV v9, is now under development and will be released in Feb 2007

- **Input profiles:** temperature and water vapour; optionally, ozone and carbon dioxide also as variable gases
- **Computes** top-of-atmosphere radiances, brightness temperatures and layer-to-space transmittances for each channel
- **Comprises:** forward, tangent linear, adjoint and K (Jacobian matrix) models, for use in variational assimilation or retrievals
- **Sea-surface emissivity:** computed internally (ISEM-6 model for IR, FASTEM for MW) or value provided by user
- **Clouds:**
 - Single-layer, spectrally-invariant
 - Multi-layer, spectrally-varying: using “wrapper” code, RTTOV_CLD
 - Microwave, with scattering: using “wrapper” code, RTTOV_SCATT
- **Fortran-90**
- Run under **unix or linux**; tested on range of platforms
- **Run-time:** ~ 0.5 *ms* for 20 HIRS channels for 1 profile on HP workstation

RTTOV – sensors supported



Platforms	Sensor	Channels simulated
TIROS-N NOAA-6-18 NOAA-2-5	HIRS, MSU, SSU, AMSU-A AMSU-B, MHS, AVHRR, VTPR	1-19, 1-4 1-3, 1-15 1-5, 1-5, 1-3,1-8
DMSP F-8-15	SSM/I	1-7
DMSP F-16	SSM(S)	1-24
Meteosat-2-8	MVIRI SEVIRI	2 4-11
GOES-8-12	Imager Sounder	1-4 1-18
ERS-1/2 ENVISAT	ATSR AATSR	1-3 1-3
GMS-5, MTSAT	Imager	1-3,1-4
Terra Aqua	MODIS,AIRS AMSU-A, HSB, AMSR	1-17, 1-2378 1-15, 1-4,1-14
TRMM	TMI	1-9
Coriolis	WindSat	1-10
FY-1, FY-2	MVISR, VISSR	1-3, 1-2

- Number of licence requests = 187
- Number of users provided code ~ 180
- Number of bugs reported since release = 10 for 85 corrected in 87 and 6 for 87 all minor
- Efficient vectorisation of code still being worked on for NEC supercomputer
- Rewritten RTTOV_SCATT code for RTTOV-87
- Participated in AIRS RT comparison (see separate talk)

- METOP n.b. satellite id=2
 - IASI available for RTTOV-7 and 8
 - HIRS available
 - AMSU-A/MHS available
 - AVHRR available
- MSG-2 SEVIRI available
- GOES-12 sounder available
- MegaTropiques, Saphir and Madras

What is included?

- **New diverse profile dataset – inclusion of more minor gases, more levels**
- **Inclusion of multiple scattering for cloudy and aerosol radiance calculations**
- **Linear in tau mean path values**
- **Zenith angle dependence of path**
- **Include reflected solar for SWIR**
- **More active trace gases CO, CH₄, N₂O,**
- **Further optimisation of predictors**
- **Improvements to RTTOV_SCATT (new Mie tables)**
- **Change interface to allow profile input on user levels**
- **Change interface to avoid need to specify polarisation index**

1D-VAR

One-dimensional variational retrieval – 1D-Var

Used for:

- Retrieval of atmospheric/surface variables from radiance measurements
- NWP data assimilation – pre-processing and quality control
- Research tool – rapid exploration of new data

Minimize:

$$J(x) = \frac{1}{2} (x-x^b)^T B^{-1} (x-x^b) + \frac{1}{2} (y^o-H[x])^T (E+F)^{-1} (y^o-H[x])$$

where x contains the NWP model state

x^b is background estimate of x (short-range forecast)

B is its error covariance,

y^o is vector of measurements

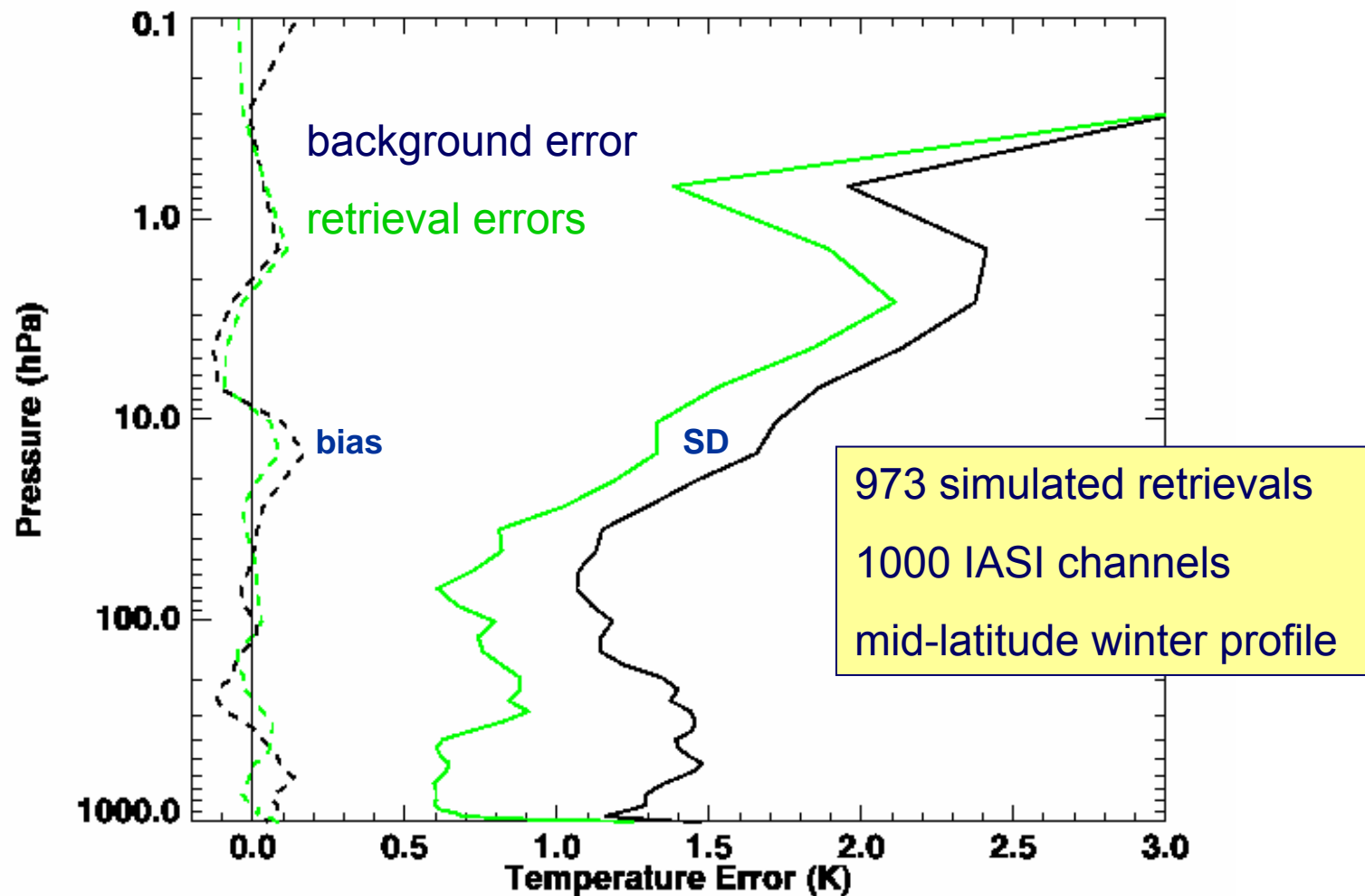
$H[...]$ is “observation operator” or “forward model”,
mapping state x into “measurement space”

E is error covariance of measurements,

F is error covariance of forward model.

$$\nabla_x J(x)^T = B^{-1} (x-x^b) - \nabla_x H[x]^T (E+F)^{-1} (y^o-H[x]) = 0$$

1D-Var: simulated IASI retrieval errors



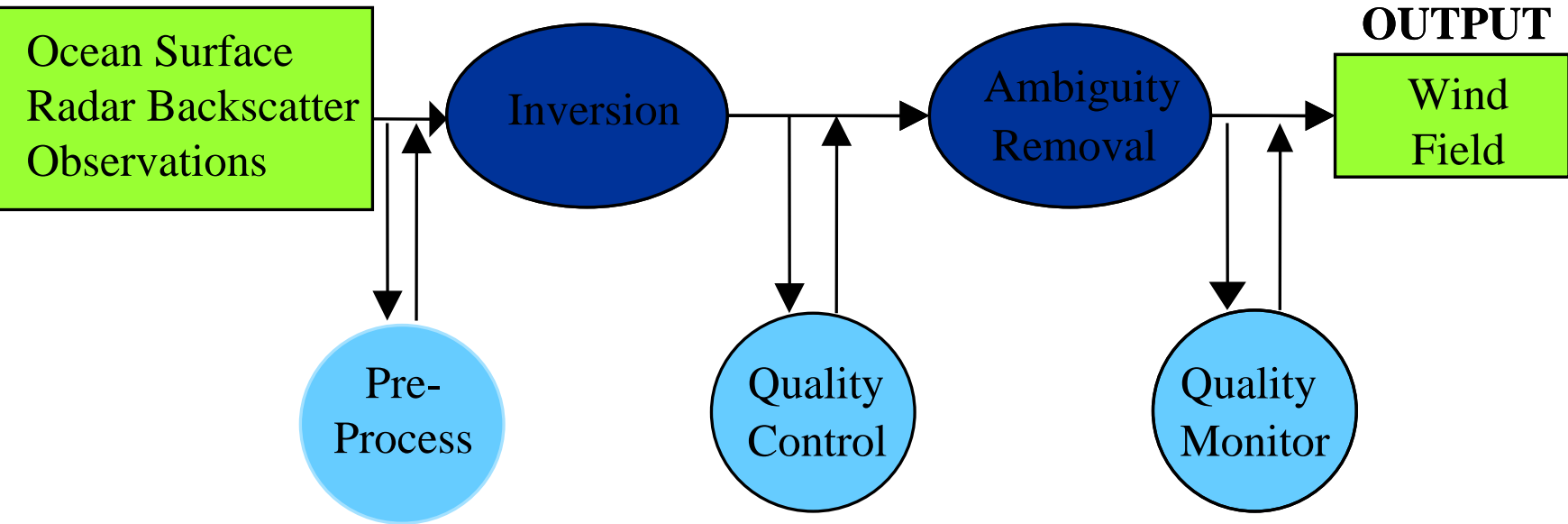
3 schemes are available:

- “ECMWF”
 - generic harness – minimisation scheme with “hooks”
- “Met Office”
 - complete scheme - ATOVS, AIRS, IASI
- “SSMIS”
 - complete scheme - SSMI, SSMIS, AMSU

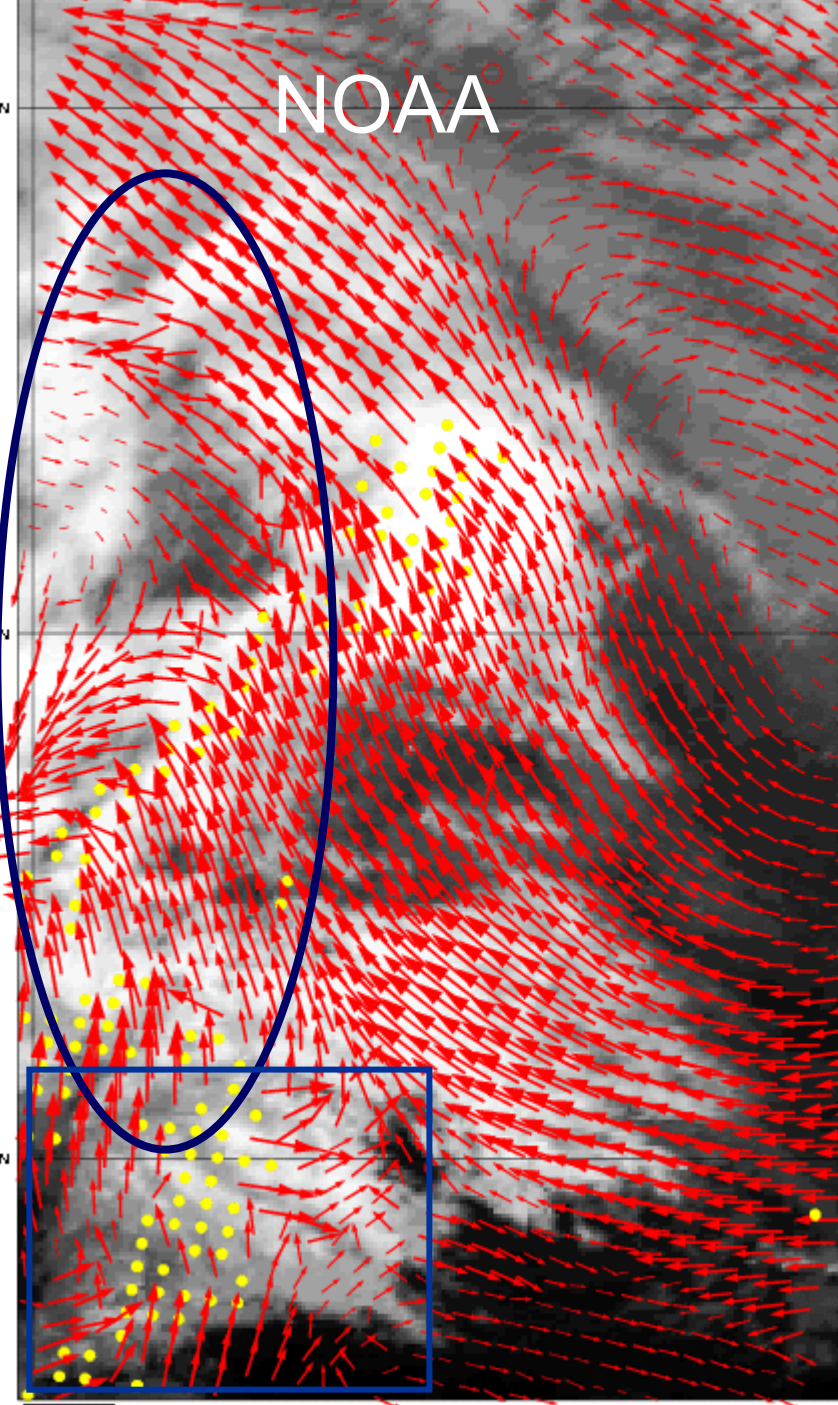
QDP / SDP

- **QDP** - Quikscat Data Processor – **available NOW**
 - Input – NOAA Quikscat product in BUFR
 - Pre-processing – sorting and spatial averaging
 - Wind retrieval
 - QC – rain detection, etc
 - Ambiguity removal
 - Monitoring and output
- **SDP** – Scatterometer Data Processor - **SOON**
 - Generic scatterometer code
 - ERS SCAT, METOP ASCAT, Seawinds (Quikscat, NSCAT)

INPUT

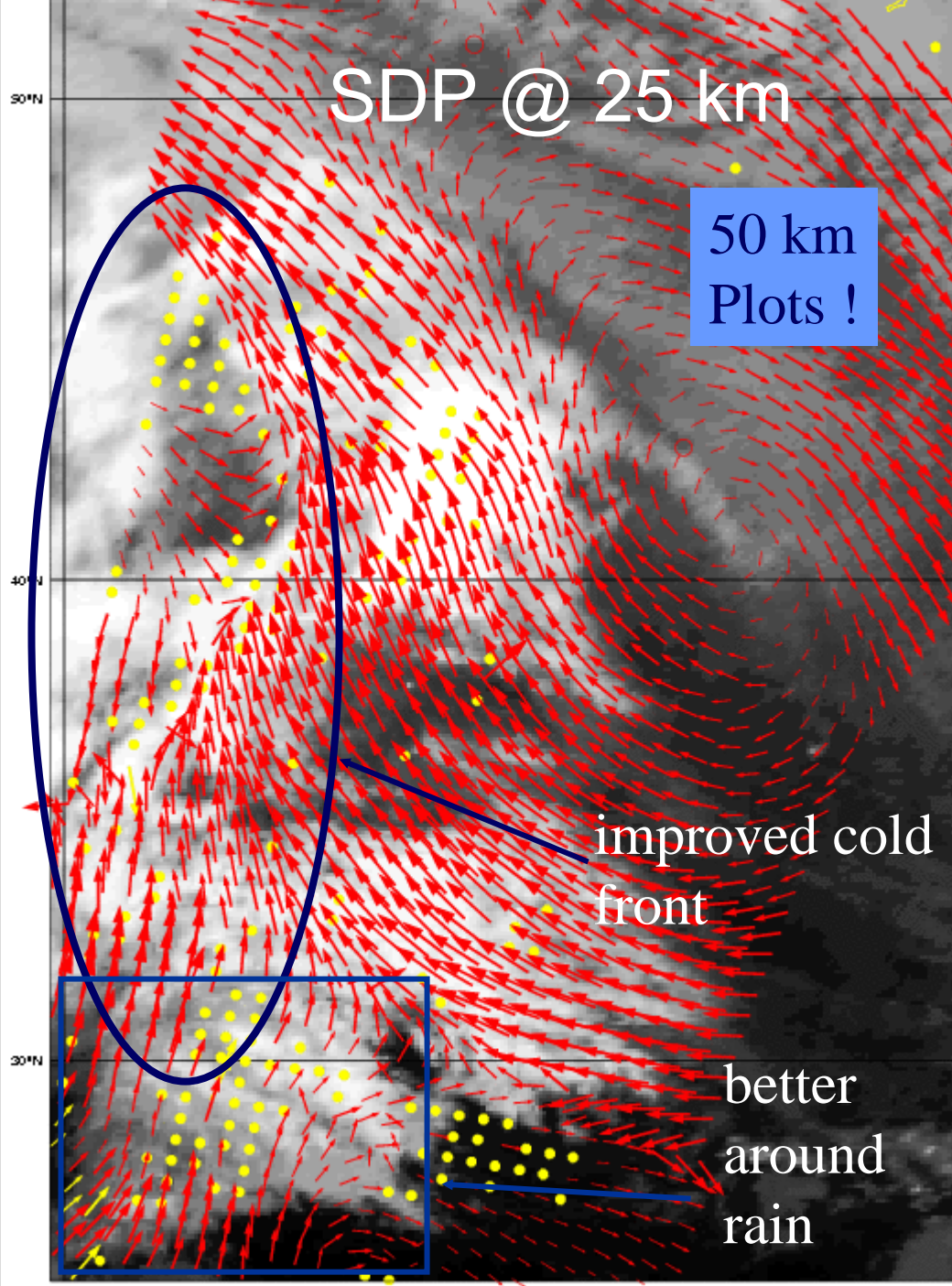


NOAA



10.0m/s

SDP @ 25 km



50 km
Plots !

improved cold
front

better
around
rain

Monitoring reports

- Observation coverage plots
- Statistics of observed-forecast differences
- Data types:
 - ATOVS, SSMI, AIRS, geo-radiances
 - AMVs
 - Quikscat, ERS-2
 - Ozone: SBUV, Envisat

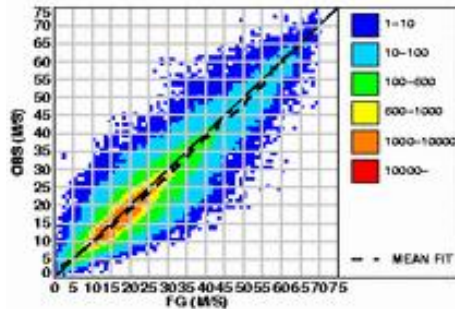
The NWP SAF: monitoring products

Example:
AMVs v. 6h
forecast

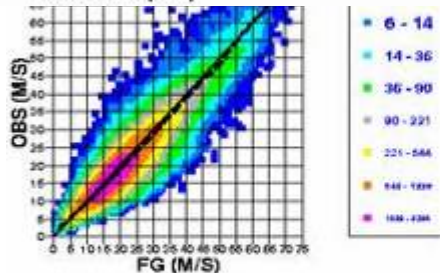
Met Office

ECMWF

Meteosat-8 IR 10.8
June 2005
Above 400 hPa
Area: 20N-90N
WINDSPEED

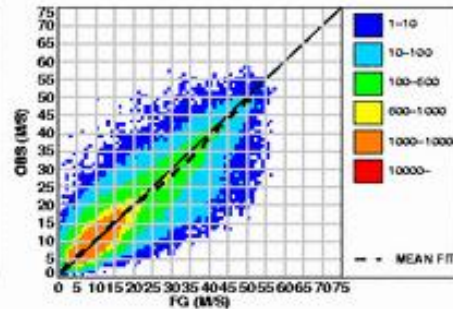


Total no.: 313307 Bias: -1.0 Std: 3.1
No. used: 0 (0%)

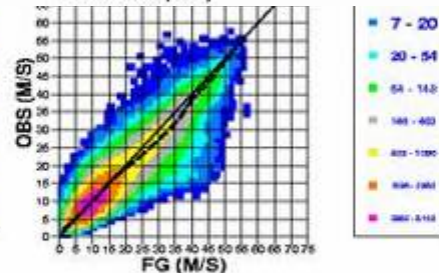


NO. OF OBS: 240790 BIAS: -1.0 STD: 4.0
NO. OF USED OBS: 1181 (0%)

Meteosat-8 IR 10.8
June 2005
Above 400 hPa
Area: 20S-20N
WINDSPEED

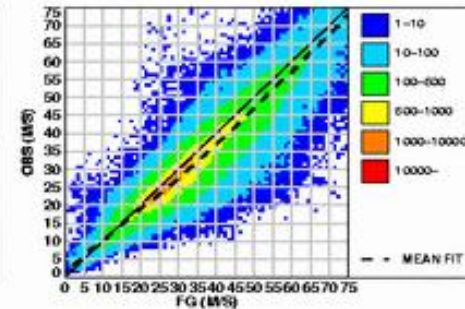


Total no.: 422835 Bias: 0.1 Std: 3.2
No. used: 0 (0%)

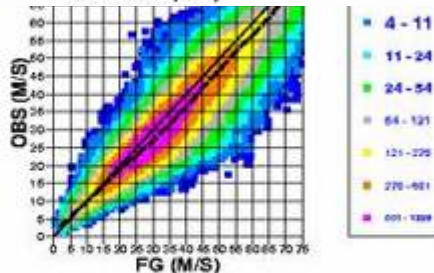


NO. OF OBS: 467311 BIAS: -0.6 STD: 4.0
NO. OF USED OBS: 2847 (1%)

Meteosat-8 IR 10.8
June 2005
Above 400 hPa
Area: 90S-20S
WINDSPEED



Total no.: 352895 Bias: -2.5 Std: 4.7
No. used: 0 (0%)



NO. OF OBS: 277984 BIAS: -2.0 STD: 6.8
NO. OF USED OBS: 2622 (1%)

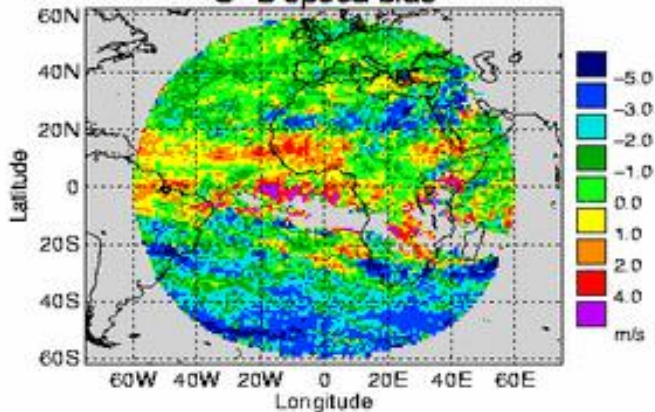
The NWP SAF: monitoring products



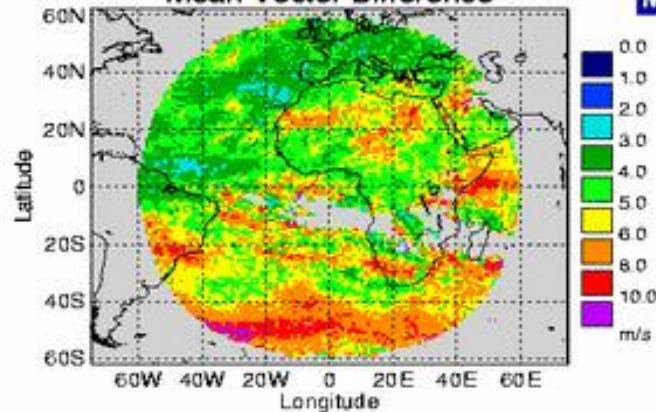
Met Office: Meteosat-8 IR 10.8 hI, June 2005



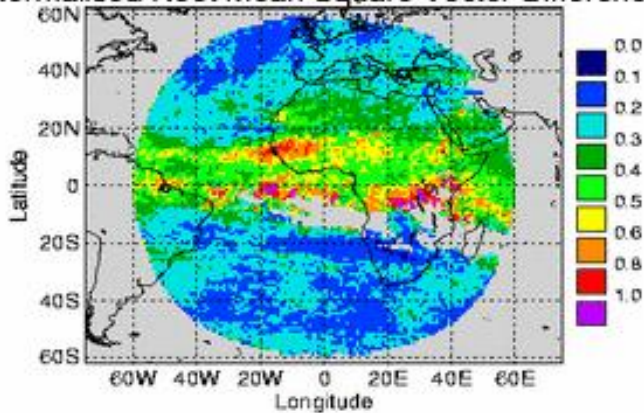
O-B speed bias



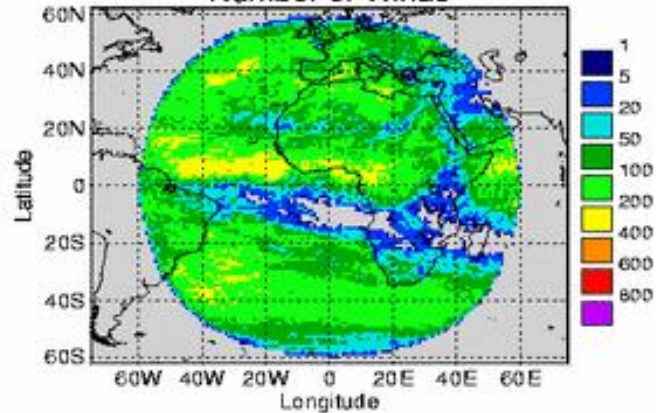
Mean Vector Difference



Normalised Root Mean Square Vector Difference



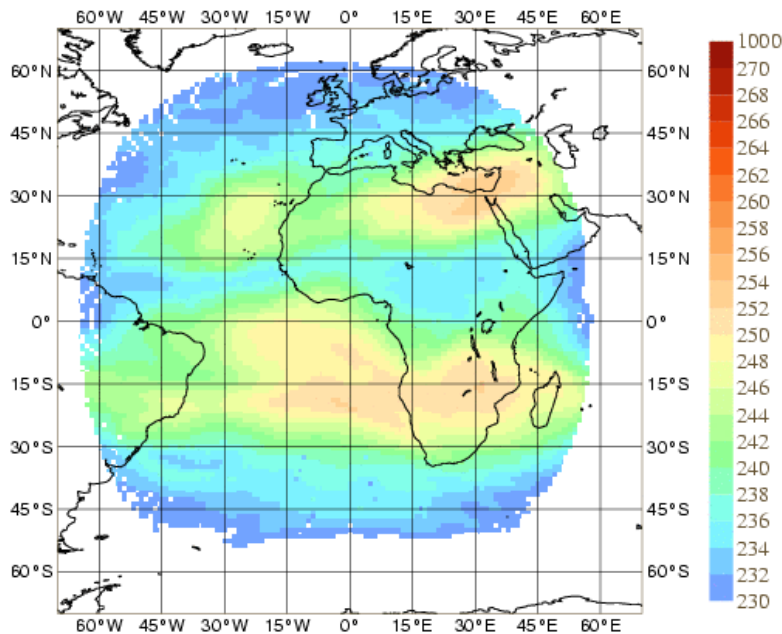
Number of Winds



Example:
AMVs v. 6h
forecast
Met Office

The NWP SAF: monitoring products

STATISTICS FOR RADIANCES FROM MET-8 / CSR, CHANNEL = WV6.2
MEAN OBSERVATION (ALL)
DATA PERIOD = 2005073122 - 2005081309, HOUR = ALL
EXP = 0001
Min: 222.43 Max: 253.33 Mean: 241.5



Example:

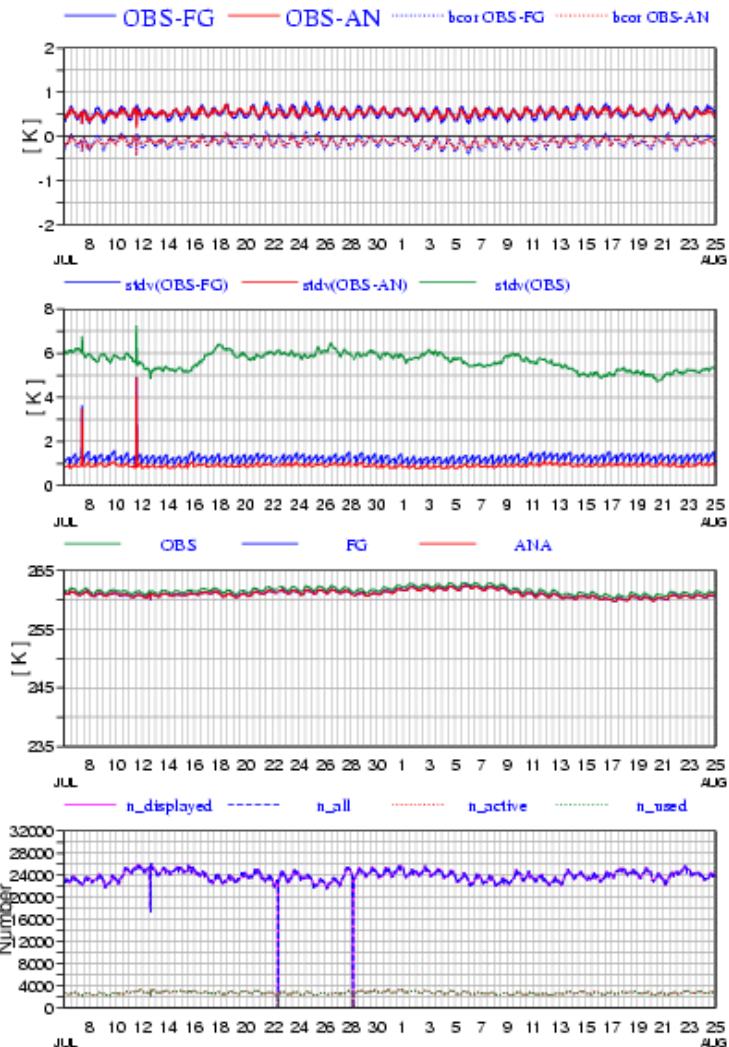
MSG 6.3 μ m water vapour
channel

ECMWF

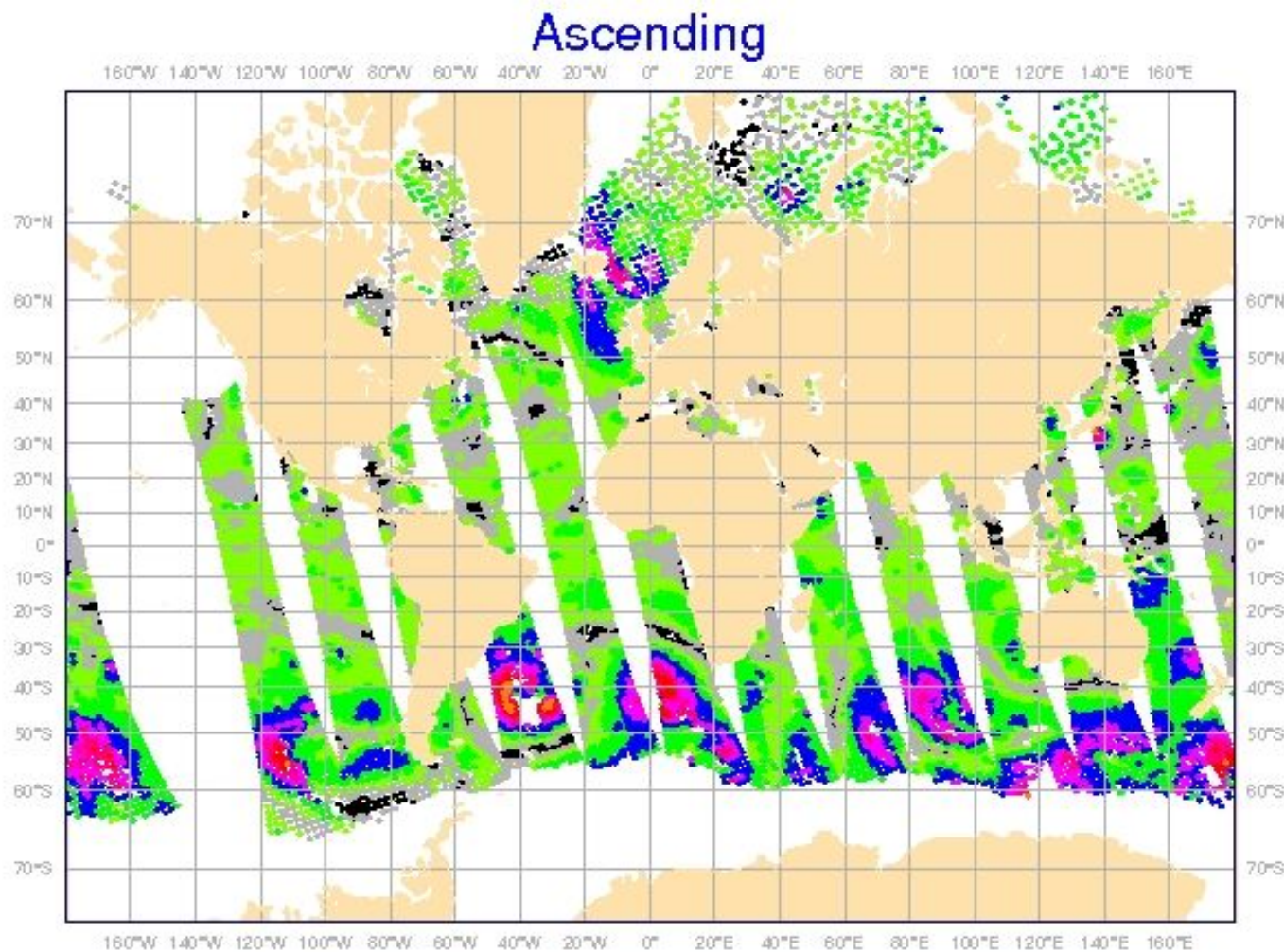
Statistics for Radiances from MET-8 / CSR

Channel = WV7.3, All Data

Area: lon_w= 0.0, lon_e= 360.0, lat_n= 90.0, lat_s= -90.0 (all surface types)
EXP = 0001



The NWP SAF: monitoring products



Example of link to
another monitoring
site:

KNMI Quikscat
monitoring

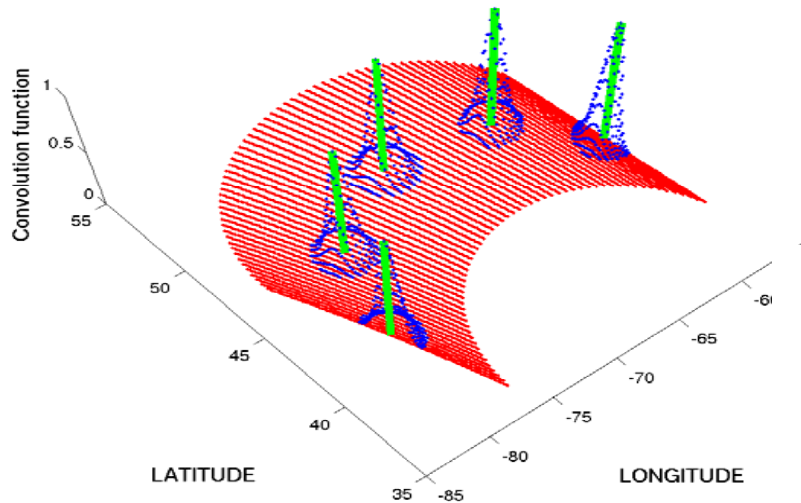
Main functions:

- Remapping
- Averaging
- Reflector emission correction
- Solar intrusion flagging

Code & preprocessed data available

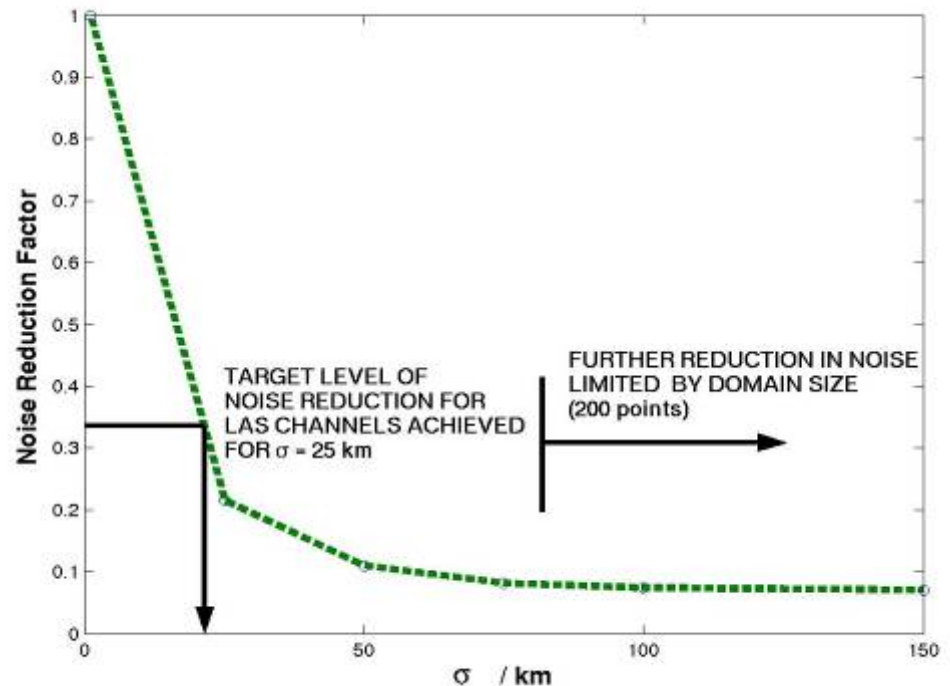
SSMIS Preprocessor : Averaging

Gaussian Convolution ($\sigma = 50$ km)
Fields of View 1, 15, 30, 45 and 60

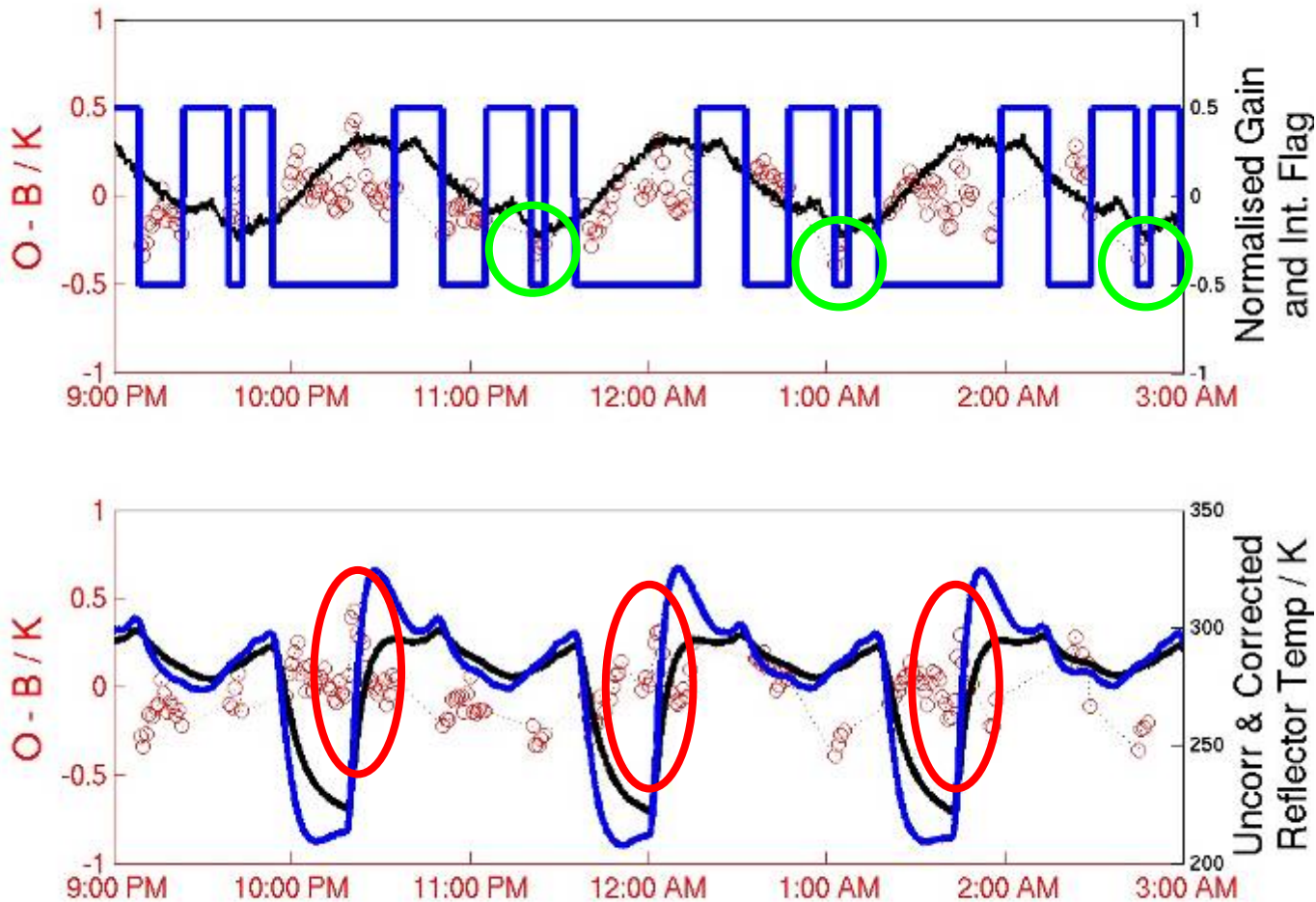


- Operational preprocessor uses $\sigma = 50$ km (FWHM = 118 km)
- $NE\Delta T_{\text{eff}} \sim 0.03$ K
- Processing time ~ 1 minute/ orbit

- $NE\Delta T$ for LAS channels is ~ 0.3 K
 \Rightarrow require averaging to achieve $NE\Delta T_{\text{eff}} = 0.1$ K
- Also benefit from improved scale matching?

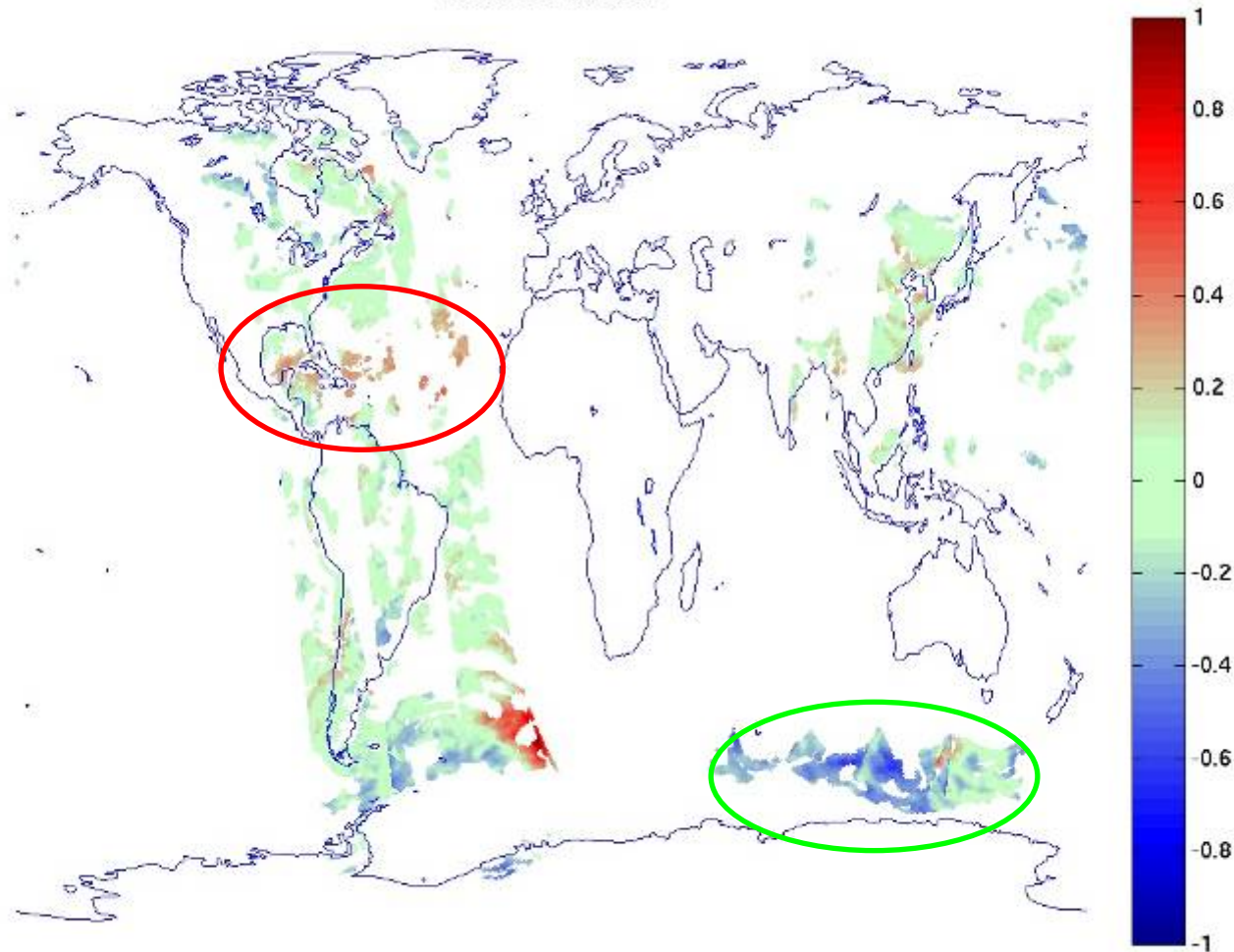


SSMIS preprocessor: flagging and correction residual biases



SSMIS preprocessor: flagging and correction residual biases

SSMIS Channel 4 (54.4GHz) O-B/K
QU00 15 8 2006



Support to EARS

NWP SAF support to the EUMETSAT ATOVS Retransmission Service (EARS):

- Development and maintenance of AAPP
- Real-time data monitoring:
 - for each EARS reception site
 - checks consistency with global ATOVS data
 - checks consistency with locally-received ATOVS data (Lannion)

Conclusions

- Collaboration between 4 European NWP centres, with support from EUMETSAT, has permitted the development, delivery and support of:
 - software modules for satellite data processing and assimilation,
 - data monitoring services,to a large and growing user community.
- Over the next few years, the NWP SAF plans to contribute to the exploitation of data from new instruments.
- Collaboration with the international community will be needed to ensure we cover all the new instruments, in a timely manner, without unnecessary duplication.

- For information, visit:

<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/interproj/nwpsaf/index.html>

- To obtain software, visit:

http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/interproj/nwpsaf/request_forms/index.html



End

Supplementary slides

Updates to AAPP v4.0

■ Update 4.4, 31/8/04:

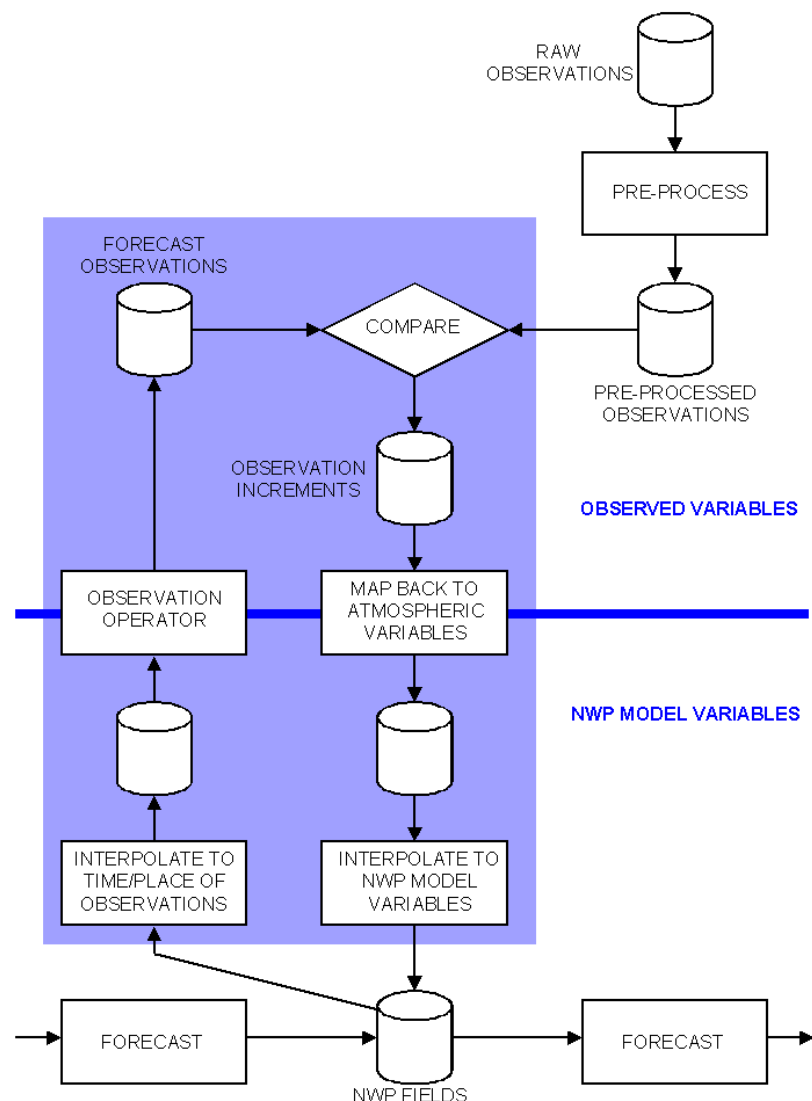
- Linux compatibility (also Windows via MS Services For Unix)
- Improved robustness in decommutation
- Utility to compare output files from different platforms (*atovsCompare*)
- Big/little-endian conversions
- Processing of **NOAA-17** to level 1d
- 1d flag for fewer collocations than expected in re-mapping AMSU-A to HIRS

■ Update 4.5, 03/02/05:

- Updated AMSU-B calibration parameters file (gross limits)

- Includes the following enhancements:
 - NOAA-N capability (including MHS)
 - New HIRS calibration method (based on NOAA v4)
 - Updated navigation – ability to use 2-line elements
 - Calibration - allow for moon contamination in AMSU-B/MHS
 - Precipitation tests - added NWC-SAF scattering index (Bennartz) to AMSU-B level 1d
 - Use of instrument-specific scan characteristics, and removal of many hard-coded parameters
- Released to users on 18 July 2005, following validation with NOAA-18 data (~2 months after launch)

The NWP SAF: 1D-Var schemes

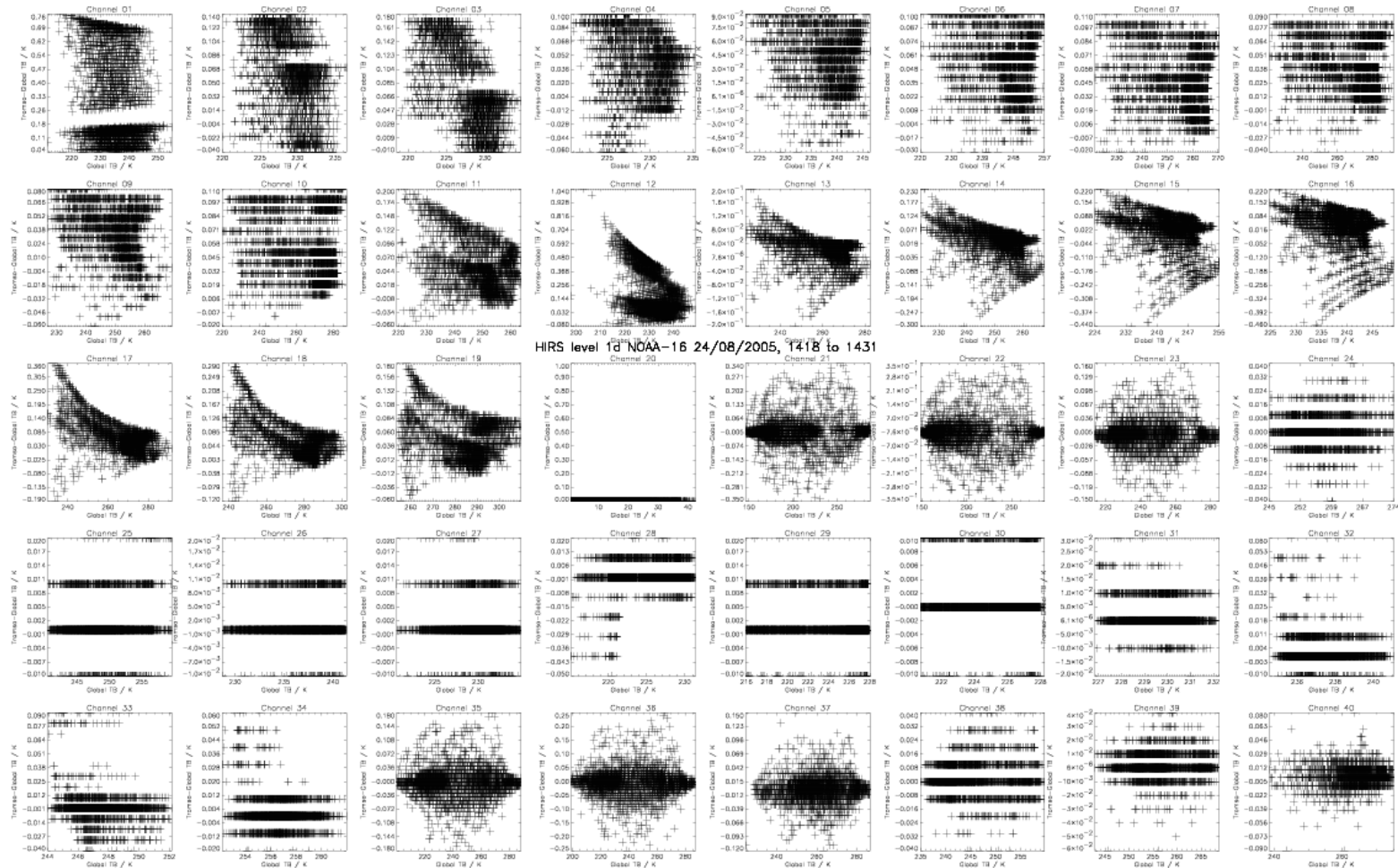


Assimilating
observations into a NWP
model

OR

Retrieving atmospheric
variables using a
forecast profile as
background (first guess)

The NWP SAF: monitoring EARS v global radiances



Example: ATOVS - Tromso